ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.-MAY 16, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1859.

Political .- Again was Liberty Hall crowded to overflowing, on Friday night, to listen to a political discussion, "Increase of appetite" seemed to have grown upon what it had fed, the previous night-and all were eager and anxious to hear the speakers.

Mr. Goggin, the Whig candidate for Governor, commenced the discussion. He was received with hearty applause. We are sure we express the opinions of all, when we say, that he not only pleased but delighted the audience by his happy manner, his ready wit, and his open and manly mode of dealing with all the questions before him. Nor were his wit and manner his only recommendations. His points were all well made, and his arguments logical and strong .-Those who have heard him before, in this canvass, say that he never appeared to greater advantage, and never acquitted himself more creditably to himself, and with more effect to the cause which he advocates, and the party of which he is the gallant leader and standard bearer.

He took up, first, the doctrine of Secession which has lately been propounded and urged by Mr. Montague, and apparently made a "plank in the political platform" of the party striving to retain their ascendancy in this State. He showed how contrary that doctrine, as maintained and defended by Mr. M. was, to the opinions and teachings of James Madison and Andrew Jackson, and how destructive it would be, if practically carried out, to all hope for a preservation and perpetuation of the Union. His comments on this head were forcible and conclusive.

He then took up the famous Ruffner pamphlet, and contended that the doctrines of that pamphlet, as endorsed by Mr. Letcher at the time it was published, were thoroughly anti-slavery, and that, they were as bad, and worse than any opinions ever entertained by Geo. W. Summers, Botts, Ballard Preston, or others, who had been denounced and ostracized by the Democratic party, as abolitionists. He returned the "poisoned chalice" to the lips of those who had so often used this slavery question for effect, charging them with eating their own words, in the case of their own candidate. admitted that Mr. Letcher had recented these opinions, and now expressed different ones; and did not say that he would act, if in office, upon the doctrines which he had recently held. But if he was to be excused, why was the gross injustice committed of hunting and hounding Summers, for expressing similar doctrines years and years agoand who is not only a large slave holder, but and defeat them. as true, and good, and safe a man as any one in the broad limits of the Commonwealth, simply because he is a Whig. It was upon the inconsistency and injustice of the party, in this matter, that he charged home, and with all the powers of his wit and argument. If they relied, he said, upon what they called the "moral effect against the South," had Summers been elected, would not the same "moral effect" be produced, if Mr. Letcher should be elected? He used the arguments of the Democratic party against Summers, as arguments against the present course of that

He next commented upon Mr. Letcher's pay their taxes in gold and silver should the Congress, which had been objected to. Banks suspend-and upon that gentleman's

Mr. Montague, a succession of questions were responsible for all that Botts said in touching these matters, to which he desired his recent speech, because the Whig Conanswers. Mr. M. was here as the advocate vention has passed a resolution praising that of a candidate nominated by a Convention that had approved of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and yet Mr. M. himself not against Mr. Letcher's anti-slavery opinions, only failed to support the measures of that after having supported Geo. W. Summers. administration, but repudiated and denounced several of the most important of them,-Do you, said he, addressing Mr. M., approve whilst in the Legislature, in obedience to the the Pacific Railroad, and the Tariff? You wishes of his immediate constituents, he do not-and yet here you are supporting the | had voted against these improvements-but "Administration" candidate for Governor!

pay for Members of Congress, his participation in the expense incurred for defraying the junketings of Kossuth and his followers in Washington, and his vote against the pensions for the old soldiers, were all com-

He said that he had great confidence that the people of Virginia would sustain him in the effort he was now making, and that if elected, he would endeavor to perform his duty faithfully in behalf of the rights of the Commonwealth, and the interests of the people. He was in favor of their great works of internal improvement, and he was in favor of relieving the people, as much as possible, from the burthen of the taxation they endured for their construction. There was a fund, he said, which belonged to them, and which ought to be applied to that purpose. He referred to the Public Lands .-Give us our just and rightful share of that fund, and it would go far to finish our imation. But as long as Democratic rule prevails. Illinois, and Missouri, and other Western States could get this fund, but not

a red cent for old Virginia! Throughout all this Mr. Goggin illustrated his positions with the hest told anecdotes we ever heard. They were irresistible. He instantly by a very decided manifestation of for felony, and committed to jail.

and handsomely received, and made his marks. acknowledgements gracefully. He is a fluent, and energetic speaker, and we would not detract, in the least, from his abilities and zeal. He commenced by an elaborate examination of the Secession doctrine, contending that the doctrine was right in itself, and that it was bottomed upon the Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99. To deride or ridicule these resolutions, he said, was to sap and undermine the Democracy of Virginia. If the National Democratic party, was, as Mr. Pryor said, (quoted by Mr. Goggin,) dead, the Democratic party of Virginia was not dead, and stood alive and erect upon these resolutions. He, then, proceeded to consider, in detail, and at length, the Ruffner pamphlet subject, and Mr. Letcher's position on the slavery question in the past and at the present. He admitted that Mr. Letcher had entertained erroneous and improper sentiments on the slavery question, but he had changed those sentiments. He had recanted. It was right for a man to recant, when he found himself to be wrong. He then took up the subject of the proposed division of the State, and argued that that was a matter caused by the great Basis Question, in which the West had felt itself aggrieved, but which had been happily settled by the late Virginia Convention which gave to the people a new Constitution. If Mr. Letcher's positions were wrong, then, he contended, that Mr. Willey, (the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor,) was wrong too, and read from a speech made in that Convention by Mr. Willey to sustain his

He said "I won't call Willey an abolitionist, he is not one but I say that like the whole West at that time they all held the doctrines of the Ruffner Pamphlet. It was the sentiment of the West, in consequence of the White Basis. Letcher and Willey stand together, and if you put down one you must put down both."

As Mr. Montague quoted from Mr. Willeys' speech, let us give another extract from the same speech, which we find in the Norfolk Herald, so that it may be seen, what Mr. Willey's "anti-slavery" sentiments really are:-"Should ever," says Mr. Willev. "the dark demon of insurrection show its hideous head in your midst-should ever the fiery fiend of northern fanaticism plant its robber feet on southern soil, or lay its leprous hand on a single slave within your borders-I feel in my heart authorized to pledge you, that the hardy sons of the Western mountains will come to your rescuethey will come, not by units, but by thousands-they will come, not by constraint, reluctantly, but promptly and cordially, with hands as strong and hearts as true as liberty and honor!"

Mr. Montague went on to contend that Mr. Letcher had not only recanted his anti-slavery sentiments, but that he had been, whilst in Congress, in the foremost ranks contending against the Abolitionists, voting and acting and speaking against them, and doing all that he could to drive them back

He then attacked Mr. Goggin for his vote against Texas. He admitted that whilst he supported Mr. Buchanan for some things he had done, and eulogized in warm terms, some of the measures of the Administration, he did disapprove of and gondemn other measures, and could not, therefore, again vote for him. The specific duties and Pacific Railroad schemes he repudiated. But he would, also, say that he never would vote for a man who had voted against the admission of Texas, which added so greatly to the strength of the South.

He defended Mr. Letcher for receiving the additional pay as a Member of Congress, expressed opinions as to forcing the people to and for several votes he had given whilst in

He scouted at the distribution of the proproposed division of the State; and in this ceeds of the public lands, contending that connexion made a glowing and thrilling ap- such a distribution would be unjust, impolipeal to the people in behalf of Virginia in tie and unconstitutional-lugged in, as usual, terests and Virginia "one and indivisible." | Botts (Mr. Goggin said, that they would as-He then took up the general political is suredly die of Botts, if they continued at sues, and one after another, propounded to this much longer,) arguing that the Whigs speech &c -- and urged that it did not lie in the mouths of the Whigs to say a word As for his (Mr. M's.) course on the Internal Improvement subject, he explained, that, that he soon saw such a course was wrong, Mr. Letcher's acceptance of the increased and that he was now in favor of appropriations for completing the great lines of im-

> The discussion was closed, in short speeches by Mr. Goggin and Mr. Montague, the most noticeable features of which were the vindication by Mr. Goggin of Mr. Willey, from the criticisms of Mr. Montague-and the vindication of Mr. Letcher, by Mr. Montague, for his (Mr. L's.) vote in favor of the admission of Oregon!

> Both the speeches were warmly applauded but it was manifest that Mr. Goggin had the greater part of the audience enlisted in full sympathy with his views, and in his favor. The effect of the discussion has been to increase the enthusiasm here in his behalf, and to increase his vote.

The audience was, in general, respectful in deportment, courteous, and quiet. The debaters themselves being courteous and respectful to each other-though pretty hard blows were given at times—a corresponding provements and relieve us from onerous tax- temper and feeling was kept among those who listened to them. There was but one interruption, and but one unpleasant occurrence, we believe, during the whole evening, and that was when Mr. Montague made a remark, which the audience considered harsh, in reference to Mr. Fillmore. This was followed

said it had been objected to him that he told disapprobation, on the part of a number anecdotes. Well, he must be allowed to present. The disturbance, however, lasted make his speeches in his own way. Anec- but a moment or two, Mr. Montague maindotes were like pictures in a book, and, if | tained his ground, the feeling passed off imtion of using towards Mr. Fillmore any ob-Mr. MONTAGUE, the Democratic candidate jectionable language, and that he considered for Lieut, Governor, then took the floor in that those who signified their disapprobation | alone in reply to Mr. Goggin. He was courteously must have mistaken the purport of his re-

> Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the April number of the Edinburg Review. It contains articles on Female Industry, Barth's Discoveries in Africa, English Dictionaries, Lord Cornwallis, the West Indies, Montenegro, Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics, Austria, France, and Italy, &c .-The subjects are all interesting, and all ably discussed. Robt. Bell, Agent.

Rev. John A. Broadus, pastor of the Baptist Church, in Charlottesville, has accepted a Professorship in the Theological Seminary, recently established in Greenville, S. C., by the Baptists in the South. Rev. Mr. B., we understand, will leave Charlottesville some time in August next.

The ship Prince de Joinville, Capt. Sheppard Foster, which left Philadelphia with coal, for the Paraguay expedition, and sailed in November last, has never been heard of since her sailing. Capt. Foster is a native | Moravia of Matthews county, Va.

Felix Sanchez, the Cuban negro, who killed his father-in-law recently, in New York, when arrested at New Orleans, it was found had been sold as a slave, as he alleges, by one Nicholas Prieto, who brought him to Mobile and there disposed of him.

The London Times urges that the treaty of alliance now said to have been made between France and Russia will compel England to anticipate, by strenuous measures, a war which may, in its results, threaten her exist-

A Tobacco Factory will go into operation n Fredericksburg about the first of June. A building has been leased and all the requisite machinery ordered. The parties engaged in this enterprise are, Messrs. Alexander L. Gibbs and John F. Alexander.

The advices by the steamer Tennesse, from Vera Cruz, do not show any great change in the chronic evils that afflict the republic of Mexico. Nothing is said of the whereabouts of Degollado and the mass of constitutional forces that were recently besieging the capital.

A letter from Fredericksburg, received on Saturday, says, "that the majority in Spotsylvania, for Thomas or Smith, won't be much either way. The "yellow and the green" go like hot cakes, and more are wanted."

J. Randolph Tucker, Attorney General of the State, being on a visit last week, to Winchester, addressed the people in an able po-

discontinued some portion of the expensive of 2,725,750. The Venetian provinces, in mail service in the western wilderness, and about the same area, have 2.281,732; a total of 5.007,472—or 285 to a square mile. it might safely dispense with more of it.

The war news from Europe has caused a considerable demand for saltpetre, and in Boston, and New York, and elsewhere, hold-

Mrs. Virginia Breckinridge, wife of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. died on Sunday week, in the 50th year of her

In the services of the English Church, at Brussels, a prayer is introduced for the President of the United States.

The Leonardtown (Md.,) Beacon says, that the fly has made its appearance in several wheat fields in St. Inegoe's district.

The proposed sale of the Warrenton Springs did not take place on Friday last, for want of bidders.

The New York papers are crammed with the proceedings of the various Anniversary Meetings held during the past week.

The Japan Embassadors will not arrive in this country until September next.

ELECTION FICKETS will be supplied, to

order, at this office, at the lowest rates. Pike's Peak Emigrants Returning.

Salt Lake mail has just arrived, and by the courtesy of Mr. Tracy, the agent of the Springs, It gives a doleful and most disheartening account of the Pike's Peak emigration. Large numbers of disappointed gold hunters were already wending their way back to the pale of civilization. But this is not the worst feature of the business. with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, toil

Atchison, (Kansas,) May 7, 1859 .- The

They come back as many of them went, without any means of living on the way .-Destitute of provisions or means of convey ance, disappointed and utterly disheartened worn, foot worn, and heart-weary, these wretched adventurers come straggling across the plains in squads of dozens or scores, begging at the stations for food to eat and a temporary shelter from the storms. The well known generosity of the contractors on this line will doubtless save many a poor fellow from famishing, but what can they do to

supply the wants of a starving multitude?

A Terrible Death. GALLATIN, TENN, April 24 .- A dreadful secident has just occurred at the Law School about fifteen miles from this place. The Students were trying (illustrating) the Sickles case in moot court, when the young man who took the part of Sickles jerked out a pistol which he did not know was loaded. and shot his most intimate friend, who was taking the part of Key, through the chest. Mr. Tap took the part of Sickles, and Mr. Burke the part of Key. It was a very sad recover, but mortification took place. Mr. Tap has suffered so much in mind that he has two or three times tried to kill himself. but been prevented by his friends. I hope this lesson will be a warning to the young men here who think nothing of carrying fire-arms, and showing them upon all occasions, -- Cor. of N. Y. Express.

THE FORGER. - Edward Argentine, charged with forging the signature of Paul & Hinton, of Richmond, to a check for \$4,100, and passing the same on Enders, Sutton & Richmond, as genuine, was remanded by the Hustings Court, Wednesday, for final all this rich surrounding neighborhood, trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, which greatly needs such a convenience .--

The European Struggle and the Parties.

The excited condition of affairs in Europe is likely to engage the attention of the civil- Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. ized world for some time to come. The two J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, and good, were sometimes capital illustrations! mediately, and order and good humor were leading parties to the struggle are France probably the President of the United States, the Falls of Ningara, last Saturday, from a It was a pity that Mr. Montague did not en- restored. We understand that after the dis- and Austria. But others will doubtless be will leave here to-morrow. (Saturday.) for statement of the captain of the canal boat, liven his speeches, with a few of the same cussion, Mr. Montague disavowed any inten. drawn into the vortex if a blow should be Baltimore, for the purpose of examining the

France, according to the best authority, has a population of over 36,000,000; Paris 1856 contained 1,178,262 souls.— The budget for 1856 showed resources amounting to \$335,000,000, and expenditures amounting to \$835,000,000. The army consisted as follows:

6,490 | Artillery... Staff...... 6,490 | Military Schools 1,993 | Engineers Baggage, &c..... 4.668 Gens d'Armes... 35,067 Administration .. Infantry......247,641 Military Justice.

It has since been considerably increased, and may be put down roughly at something like half a million of men.

Austria embraces all those diverse nationalities which are clustered around and subordinate to the Grand Duchy of Austria proper, including an area of 257,453 square miles. The capital, Vienna, has a population of 579,-The empire is composed of the following provinces, with the population according

to the census of 1854: Austria...... 2,460,856 | Venice...... Salzburgh..... 154,379 Hungary...... 8,741,4811,095,078 | Servia....... 1,574,428 Carinthia 346,150 Crotia..... Transvlvania 2,285,572 505.8861,925,066 Bohemia4,801,818 Total, not in-..1,972,165cluding Imperial army.,39,411,300 Silesia .. 479.32 ..5,056,647

Bukowina 430,664

Total 40,149,953 Lombardv 3,008,505 This aggregate is made up of-Catholics.....25,000,000 Germans 8,000.000 8,000,000 Protestants... 4,000,000 Magyars 4,000,000 Jews, &c 1,000,000

Italians, &c... 5,000,000

The army is composed of from 700,000 to 800,000 men when on a war footing, 400,000 on a peace footing. The navy consists of one ship-of-the-line, (screw-steamer of 800-horse power, and 81 guns.) 3 steam frigates, 1 sail rigate, and smaller vessels, in all 135, carryng 852 guns and 8,707 men.

The State debt of Austria was estimated in 1856 at \$1,250,000,000. The budget of 1857 shows receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, of about \$150,000,000, and expenses \$170,000,000, a deficit of twenty millions.

Sardinia is also an immediate party to the struggle. The population in 1857 amounted to 5,117,542. The budget of 1858 showed a revenue of about twenty-seven-and-a-halfmillions of dollars, and an expenditure of twenty-eight-and-a-half millions of dollars the debt being, Jan. 1, 1858, \$128, 500,000

The army, according to the war budget of 1858, consisted of 47,915 rank and file, and the navy numbered twenty-nine ships, (six steam frigates, four sail frigates, &c., carryng 436 cannon.

The Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom includes that part of Italy lying north of the Papal States, Parma and Modena, and stretching stretching east from Lake Maggiore and the Ticino to the Adriatic; 246 miles long, 130 broad, embracing 17,546 square miles.— Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital, and in which are the cities of Brescia The Post-office Department has, it appears, | Como, Mantua, and Pavia, has a population Venice, Verona, and Padua are well known cities in this division. These provinces form one of the richest agricultural regions in Europe, producing corn, maize, rice, hemp, and flax, besides wine, and great products

of the dairy, butter, cheese, and much silk. But, as already intimated, should a struggle take place, it will not be confined to the nations above mentioned. Others will be drawn in, and the contest is likely to prove one of the bloodiest that has ever taken place. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

An Appeal to the Whigs.

We take from the Danville Register, the following brief and stirring appeal to the Whigs of the State, and trust it may be heeded by them:

Then we, again, in all earnestness, urge howsoever humble his pretensions-who de- and Mr. Lawson, his nephew, who advosires the election of Mr. Goggin, at once cast about him and try to do something for the Parliament the Derbyites had one of the good cause. The people must do the work, members from Carlisle. At Bristol, Mr. at last. The result is in their hands. And in conclusion, we would ask the reader to reflect upon what could be done by a little effort on the part of even a few of the Goggin | without opposition, for Rochdale. Mr. Edvote cast shall be as large as it was in 1855, been returned from Marylebone. No doubt (which is not at all probable) comparatively a few changes would give our candidate the majority. If one Whig out of every twenty | the city of London. would influence one Letcherite vote for Goggin, he would be elected. Just reflect, then, w easy a matter it would be for our gallant and deserving leader to be elevated to the Gubernatorial chair. But will not more than one twentieth of the Opposition go to work to secure votes for Goggin? Does any true Hockady Mail line, I have just perused a friend of the cause mean to be lukewarm or letter from one of their agents at Cottonwood indifferent, or a drone in the hive? Surely not, when their country and proud old Virginia demands their services. And now we say, let every friend of Goggin make it a point to secure for him at least one vote, and rest assured that it will count on election day .-Let no man rest satisfied until he makes at least one vote for Goggin, Willey and Preston, and the day will be ours."

Ladies' Stavs. The London Court Journal says: -"A rogular crusade has been entered into by the doetors of the doctors of Paris against the frightful fashion of steel stays, brought in with the new cut of dress now in vogue. Attention has been drawn to the subject, and a report sent in to the Academy of Medicine, in consequence of the sudden death of two young ladies employed in one of the fashionable houses of this place to show off the fashions. These young ladies, whose sole business was to walk up and down the Magasin, where the wonders of the imagination of the proprietors are displayed, vyeing with each other in the degree to ture could be borne, had gradually accus tomed themselves to be drawn so tight that in one case the bursting of a blood-vessel was the consequence, and in the other, congestion of the lungs carried off the victim in

Two Crops of Corn a Year.

thing, but the shot was purely accidental.— aminer after speaking of cating green corn. It was at first thought that Mr. Burke would fresh from his garden, tomatoes, beans, new potatoes, and other vegetable luxuries, goes on to say, that with proper management two crops of corn could be taken from the soil thereabouts every year. Yet with such a climate, and such a soil, they are often without any corn at all, and, when they can get it, generally, have to pay from a dollar to a dollar and a half per bushel. The reason is simply this—the people don't like to work. They prefer taking a hook and line, or net, and going fishing.

TINNERY MEEDED. - A tin shop in Berryville is much needed, and would do well in Clarke Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Washington, May 13 .- The Hon, Howell different sites for the proposed new United

States Court House in that city.
CINCINNATI, May 13.—Mess Pork has advanced to \$18(a.\$18). Holders ask 7‡ for shoulders, and 94 for bacon sides, which checked business. There were buyers at a quarter less. Flour advanced to \$7.40(a, \$7.50 per barrel for superfine, with less exeitement. Whiskey has advanced 28 cents per gallon. Eastern exchange has declined to a half premium.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The advices from Mexico state that Guadalajara had been taken by the Liberals, and the capture of Tepic, San Blas, Colima, and Manzanilla had een confirmed. Gen. Mejia had been completely routed by the Liberals, with the loss 500 prisoners, among whom the General is believed to be.

On the 2nd instant, Miramon issued a decree closing all the Gulf ports to foreign commerce. The indignation of the British residents against Mr. Otway is very strong. Washington, May 13 .- In view of our un-

settled affairs with Chili, the steamer Mississippi, returning from the East Indies, and the Lancaster, Wyoming, and Levant, on their way out, will touch at the ports of that Republic. There is no truth in the rumor that Com-

modore Breese is to be transferred from the New York to the Washington navy yard. He will remain there. CAPE ISLAND, May 12 .- An altereation oc-

curred last night between Matthew Curran and Morris Conner, at the house of the former. During the fracas, Curran stabbed Conner six times with an ordinary pocket knife, producing death in a few minutes. Curran is in custody.

Tolebo, May 11 .- Capt. J. F. Pheatt, formerly of the steamer Northern Indiana, and lately of the Western Metropolis, died suddealy in this city this afternoon.

Vicksburg, May 12 .- After four days' exciting debate, the Southern Convention has adopted a resolution that the laws prohibiting the slave trade ought to be abol-

NORFOLK, May 13.—Arrived here to-day Schr. Henrietta Williams, from Baltimore, leaking and otherwise damaged in the gale of Tuesday last. She had to throw over-

board her deck load. CLEVELAND, May 12.—Langston was to-day entenced to pay a fine of \$100, and costs of prosecution. He was an Oberlin slave res-

Boston, May 13.—The De Molay Encampment of Knights Templars left this evening on their visit to Richmond, Va.

Failure of Jacob Little & Co.

Of the failure of Jacob Little & Co., the stock brokers, and the unusual excitement and extraordinary fluctuations in conse

quence, the New York Times says: The announcement was made at the pening of the board on Thursday forenoon that Mr. Jacob Little, one of the oldest, as he is the most active operator on the exchange, would be unable to meet promptly his maturing contracts. He therefore voluntarily leaves his seat at the board, and will proceed at once to adjust his outstanding differences with a view to their payment in full after such indulgence, as to time, as the amount involved may seem to require. The impression this afternoon, though differ ing essentially from the first effect of this uncement, is that the amount to be audi ted between Mr. L. and the members of the Exchange is not only much less than on his previous stoppage of 1856, but that he holds ewer stocks under hypothecation with money lenders than the general magnitude of his operations for a month or two past implied. That he will pay in full all differ nces against bim, and that his firm will sontinue to meet, on the instant, their engagements at bank and with the private banking houses, there seems to be no pre sent question.'

The English Elections. The English borough elections were proceeding when the Persia sailed. The general result cannot, of course, be known, but the indications were that the Derby party would be beaten. The attempt to defeat Mr Bright in Birmingham, proved a ridiculous that every man-no matter who he be, or failure, and at Carlisle, Sir James Graham cates the ballot, were returned. In the last Berkeley, a leading ballot advocate, and Ma Gore Langton, a liberal, had been returned Mr. Richard Cobden had been returned voters of the State. Even if the aggregate win James, the eminent counsel, had again was entertained of the re-election of Lord John Russell and his liberal associates in

The New War Weapon. A distinguished military officer having recently delivered a lecture in which he pre sented the belief that the spade in the hands of the supper would be more serviceable in future conflicts, than the rifle in the ranks, Mary Alexander, of North street, seized upon this as a "brilliant idea" in the course of a fight she had last night with Sarah McGin nis, and immediately illustrated its practicability by wielding an iron shovel over the head of the said Sarah, "to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth," inasmuch as the statute has not yet been amended so as to authorize the use of such a weapon in case of individual war. Mary doubtless, fancied that she was a lineal descendant of Alexander the Creat, but was assured of her mistake when she fall into the hands of the police. Boston

Indian Stoicism.

The Little Rock True Democrat, in giving intelligence gathered from the Chickasaw and Choctaw Herald (published at Tishomingo City) of the 8th ultimo, has the fol-

"As a specimen of Indian stoicism, we take from that paper, an account of a trial of one of the natives for murder. The grand jury which, it appears, assembled at a big log near the court-house, found a true bill against one Mantook. The Sheriff went in pursuit of, and arrested him. He was tried at the same term and found guilty. The Herald adds: The prisoner had a right to ask ten days.

but he said that he had to die any how, and he appointed Tuesday 12 o'clock. So yesterday he was shot by our Sheriff, in front The editor of the St. Augustine (Fla.) Ex- of the court-house door, according to law."

A Horse with Hydrophobia. Two Men BITTEN. A horse belonging to J. Vienot, baker, of No. 204 West 21st street, suddenly became furious in his stable, about nine clock last night, and made a most strange and quearthly noise. After he had kicked the stalls and walls of the stable for some time the owner and another man attempted to secure him, when both were severely bitten. Two dogs belonging to Mr. Vienot the

Falls of Niagara - Danger of a Canal Boat.

We glean the following particulars of the narrow escape of the crews of the canal boat Hatty McCan, and tug Jenny Bell, consisting of twenty persons, from drifting over published in the Lockport Courier and Journal. About noon on Saturday, the canal boat, with a load of 100 tons of stone, was towed from Tonawanda to Schlosser by the Jenny Bell, in safety. At that place a pilot was taken on board the tug to conduct the boats to the Hydraulic Canal. The buoys marking the channel to the Canal were torn away this Spring, and had not been replaced, but the pilot stated that he knew the route perfectly well.

However, before reaching the landing, the tug ran upon a reef of rocks, and raised her how out of water several feet. The canal boat swung around, and the strain parted hawsers connecting the boats together. The stream is said to run at the rate of sixteen miles per hour at that point, and the peril of those on the canal boat was immient. The rapids were only twenty rods distant, and the cataract less than a mile below. Not an instant was to be lost. All that could be done was to improvise anchors of large stones and tow-lines; once, twice, these frail anchors proved ineffectual, but the third held on though the fearful strain on the rope rendered the safety of those on board very precarious.

There was no boat to get on shore with, and had there been one, it was a dangerous undertaking when unaccustomed to such navigation. The canal boat was midway in the river. The tug was in about as bad a situation. The position of all was extremely dangerous. Fortunately, a gentleman from Chippewa discovered their perilous predicament, and went to their relief. He went first to the canal boat, removed her crew. then the crew of the tug, and savely landed them. The people of Nisgara Falls acted hospitably to the shipwrecked people, and finally both boats were recovered and brought to the landing. Had there been an ordinary breeze, the destruction of the tug and canal boat must inevitably have followed .- Buffalo Commercial.

A Good Story

A good story is related by Dickens, from the Life of Jerrold. It is in a letter addressed to Jerrold from the Continent:

"I am somehow reminded of a good story

heard the other night from a man who was witness of it, and an actor in it. At a certain German town last autumn there was a tremendous furore about Jenny Lind, who, after driving the whole place mad, left it, on and, of course, between the French forces her travels, early one morning. The mo- arriving at that point, and those now crosment her carriage was outside the gates a party of rampant students, who had escort- a central position and enable them to keep ed it rushed back to the inn, demanded to be shown her bedroom, swept like a whirlwind up stairs into the room indicated to them, fore up the sheets and wore them in strips as decorations. An hour or two afterwards a bald gentleman of amiable appearance, an Englishman, who was staying in the hotel, came to breakfast at the table d'hote, and was observed to be much disturbed in his mind, and to show great terror whenever a student came near him. At last he said, in a low voice, to some people who were near him at the table, 'You are English gentlemen, I observe. Most extraordinary people these Germans! Students, as a body, raving mad gentlemen!' "Oh! no,' said somebody else; excitable, but very good fellows, and very sensible.' 'Then, sir!' returned the old gendemen, still more disturbed; 'then there's ing, after shaving, and while I was gone'he fell into a terrible perspiration as he told and Italy would seem to be thore in all directions with the bits of 'em in their tive feeling on either side than any contest that they had gone to the wrong chamber."

American Bible Society.

The forty-third anniversary of the Amerian Bible Society was held at the Academy of Music on the 13th. The occasion brought together a large assemblage, and addresses were delivered by the president the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Rev. Dr. Clark, Hugh Maxwell esq., and others, after which the old officers were re-elected. Mr. George Douglas, of Douglas Farms, L. I., at the lose of a brief address, announced that he would give the sum of \$10,000 to the society. The total receipts of the society for the past year amounted to \$415,000, an increase of \$24.251 on the former year. Of this amount \$149,444 14 are gratuitous and \$256,064 61 from sales of Bibles and Testaments. The number of volumes issued is 721,095; since the organization of the society, 13,525,109. Grants of money have been made for publishing the scriptures in France, Germany, ireece, Turkey, Syria, India and China, to the amount, in all, of \$26,500, aside from the funds expended is the Bible House in printing foreign versions.

State Students at the University of Virginia.

There will be vacancies as to State Students at the Virginia University from a number of the Senatorial districts which will be filled on the 1st of July next. Applications for appointment, accompanied by proper testimonials, should be addressed to the Chairman, and should reach the University by the 25th of June. Should there be no suitable applicant from a District, the vacancy will be filled from the State at large. The following are among the various districts; Hanover and Henrico: Caroline and Spots vivania: Stafford, King George, and Prince Wifliam: Fauquier and Rappahannock; Madison, Culpeper, Orange, and Greene; Albemarle: Louisa, Goochland, and Fluvanna; Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan; Frederick, Clarke, and Warren; Shenandoah and Page: Rockingham and Pendleton; Augusta; Rath, Highland, and Rock-bridge. Va. Seat.

"Rally Whigs!"

We have the most cheering prospect. The old Whig spirit is revived throughout the entire State, and numbers of the Whigs who for years have absented themselves from the polls, will not only be found at their posts on the day of election, but they are in the field now, laboring with persevering than half a century; indeed, some had been zeal in behalf of our ticket. Let there be no holding back on the part of any one .-Let the timid and doubting take fresh cour age from the zeal and energy which everywhere distinguish our party in this contest, and with high hopes and uplifted brow let them go forward in the great work. Let all stand to their colors. Let there be 'no splitting of tickets by the Whigs, but let every one yote a straight-out and undeviating Whig vote. - Lexington Gazette.

John Mitchel, the Irish "patriot," still Democracy. Here is his latest broadside;-"No ambiguity at all, gentlemen-no uncertainty of objects. The Pennsylvania Democrats, like all other Northern Democrats, are Precsoilers. Of course we except the officeholders, who are not at present Free-soilers, but merely free-booters. Eventual alliance, say you, between Black Republicans and Northern Democracy? There is a prehad hydrophobia a few days ago, and had to sent and close alliance against the South, be killed, and the supposition was that the They have, and will have, their own quarmal to put him out of his misery .- N. Y. to defend ourselves, are the Northern Democrats and their friends."-Fred. News.

Position of the European Belligerents

The Ticino, rising in the Alps near the

sources of the Rhine and the Danube, after spreading out into Lago Maggiore in the nr. per part of its course, flows nearly due outh, and enters the Po at Pavia. It is the dividing line between the kingdom of Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetian possessions of Austria, the former lying to the west it, and the latter to the east. The Sesia a Sardinian river, flows in a parallel direction to the Ticino, and as far as we can judge from the maps, about ten or fifteen miles from it. The Austrians, before they moved were lying on the eastern side of the Ticine The telegram says the Sardinians are lying at Sesia, which seems to be a town on t western bank of the river of that name The same telegram says the Austrians have crossed the Ticino, at Buffalora, and moved in the direction of Novara. This town lies considerably to the south of that which is put down as Sesia on the maps, and if the report be true, it is very easy to see the obct of the movement in question. We will explain it, according to our view.

A Railroad, commencing at Genoa, runs

nearly due north between the Sesia and the

Ticino, passing through the towns of Alexsandria, Mortara, and Novara, and termi nates at Arona on the Lago Maggiore. At Novara it connects with another Railroad from Turin. If the main body of the Sar dinians lies at Sesia, the occupation of the junction at Novara, will prevent them from receiving reinforcements coming either from Jenoa or Turin. It will also cut them off from Turin, to which Novara, is considerably nearer than Sesia. The Sardinian army will thus be isolated, and exposed to destruction, while the capital of Sardinia will e placed, in a measure, at the mercy of the Austrians. In order to prevent such a catastrophe, the Sardinians will be compelled to fall back in the direction of Turin Alessandria, a few days march to the sout of Novara, the Railroad from Genoa to Alex sandria, and that from Alessandria to Turio connect nearly at right angles, the Turin road running from that point nearly due west to Turin. If the Austrians should have taken possession of Novara, the French coming by rail from Genoa, will, it is to be presumed, take the Turin road to Turin, if it be not already broken up before their arrival. In case either of these catastrophes should happen, or if the Sardinians should be cut off from their capital, it seems proba ble, that they will retreat in the direction of Mount Cenis, over which the French are al ready said to be pouring. This would leave an Austrian force between Turin and Genom sing the Alps. It would give the Austrians

their vast army together in one body. The New York Tribune reasons that Aus tria can hold all the fortresses in Lombardy worth holding with 56,000 men, which will leave 140,000 for the invasion of Piedmont Against these Sardinia cannot bring more than 60,000 men; nor can France, it argues, add more than 80,000 to the number at the time they will be most needed,-on the 1st May,-and even these much scattered. With these inadequate and scattered forces it is reasoned that France will have to accept a bar

tle as soon offered. The Times looks more favorably upon the French alliance, and concludes as

"The flooding of the country of the Ticinwhich is level, full of swamps and rice fields, and cut up by many water courses, would something political in it, and I am a marked | impede very seriously the Austrian advance, man. I went out for a little walk this morn- and make the moment of the first collision quite uncertain. But the blood of France it "they burst into my bedroom, tore up and the war will unquestionably be carried my sheets, and are now patrolling the town on in a fiercer temper and with more vindic button-holes!' I needn't wind up by adding which Europe has seen since the great na

tional war of 1813-14." The News concludes that England is in a most perplexed condition, and quotes Car-lysle's work (vol. iii., p. 422), closing its remarks with a passage from it, which it is

disposed to apply warningly to Britain Pretend what we will, if you run into an other flood of blood and war, the sinews of this nation, being wasted by the last, you must sink and perish utterly."

The Ticino. Frequent references are made in our for eign despatches to the Ticino, a small stream which marks the boundary line by tween Sardinia and the Lombardo-Veneting provinces, occupied by Austria. This small stream or river promises to become as famous in history as "the Rubicon" which Cæsar crossed, when, returning from his conquests in Gaul, he decided upon march ing with his army to Rome, in defiance of the orders of the Roman Senate. The Ticino or Tessin, rises in Switzerland on the south ern declivity of Mount St. Gothard, and flows southeasterly through the Lake Mag giore. Thence it runs a southerly direction forming the boundary between Lombardy and Sardinia until it joins the river Po, near Pavia. Its whole course is about 125 miles. and it is navigable from Lake Maggiore to

the Po. which flows into the Gulf of Venice -N. Y. Sun. Tux Ticino. - A name which is in every one's mouth should be correctly pronounced The letters of the Italian language do not al have the same sounds which they have it English. The pronounciation of this name is Terchreno.

A Meeting Extraordinary.

Ten years ago, the "golden wedding" of Mr. Samuel B. Harper and wife, of Clinton Place, in this city, was celebrated amid the congratutations of children, grandchildren and friends. Ten years have passed away and last evening many of the same relati ves, with a few old friends, met at the same place, to join in the celebration of the ma tieth applyersary of the marriage of the same couple, who now enjoy more physical strength than some of the juniors who were present. The Harper family is a numerous one, but it is not often that so many members of one family are brought together as were present last evening. It was a pleasant reunion of old acquaintances. Persons were there who had known each other for more members of the same church for over fifty years, N. Y. Com Adr.

Increase of Telegraphic Business. NEW YORK, May 12 .- Among the eviden

ces given of the increasing business of the country, especially of a mercantile charac ter, it is stated that the number of messages daily sent over the various telegraph lines vastly greater at the present time than even before. The three printing telegraph lines of the American Telegraph Company, located in Wall street, known as the Boston continues to pour hot shot into the National | Washington and National wires, transmitted on Wednesday, respectively, 437, 336 and 442 private messages, and about six thousand words of public news reports, and that too, through the very disagreeable storm which lasted the whole day.

Salsify Tops for Salad

Happening at the table of a gardener a few days ago, I found among other things a dish of boiled salsify tops, the sup-- perior flavour of which has induced me to call public attention to the fact. They come dogs, which slept in the stable, had bitten rels; but as against the South they are a at a season when other herbs of that class the horse, and conveyed to him that horriunit. What are you to infer? Infer that are scarce, and in my judgment equal to the ble disease. Capt, Carpenter was sent for the worst enemies of the South, and those best. The number of roots necessary to a and by consent of the owner, shot the ani- against whom we are bound most resolutely meal will furnish sufficient greens for the same purpose. Give them a trial.—Less bury Washingtonian.